

ceded by a number of conferences with the representatives of Berlin and Hungary, both civil and military, and representatives from the States of the German confederation."

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Prince Maximilian, the Imperial German Chancellor, in the Reichstag to-day emphatically declared that the new Government stood on the basis of a just peace, regardless of the war situation.

BASEL, Oct. 5.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German Imperial Chancellor, visited yesterday the Austro-Hungarian, Turkish and Spanish Ambassadors at Berlin, according to the German press. The *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin says that the speech which Prince Maximilian will make to-day in the Reichstag will be an important one.

The Reichstag peace resolution of July, 1917, will be reaffirmed by Prince Maximilian of Baden in his declaration of policy before the Reichstag, according to information here. The new Chancellor is expected to develop the scope of this resolution in his statement and indicate desire for a speedy peace.

The indications are that the session will be a brief one, the Deputies probably adjourning until the regular date for assembling, in November, after hearing the Government's declaration.

A Crown Council for the Kingdom of Saxony was convened on short notice in Dresden on Wednesday, according to German advices here. The decisions taken are not known, but they are believed to be connected with new developments in the internal political situation in Germany.

Full Restoration of Belgium.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German Imperial Chancellor, will declare against annexations in the West by Germany and in favor of the full restoration of Belgium, according to a despatch to *Le Journal* from Zurich. The restoration will be carried out by means of an international fund, however, according to the programme which it is indicated the Chancellor will propose to the Reichstag.

In general, it is asserted, his statement of policy will be based on both the Reichstag peace resolution of 1917 and the recent statement of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

There is indication also that the Chancellor will make known a disposition to confide the revision of the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties to a congress of all the belligerents. He will declare against payment of the damage done to France, it is said, and will demand the freedom of the seas in the German sense of that phrase and the return of the German colonies.

It is further forecast that the Chancellor will favor partial and progressive disarmament, but that he will not entertain any idea of an arrangement with France concerning Alsace-Lorraine, and is absolutely opposed to the return of the two provinces.

HOLLAND DENIES MAKING PEACE BID

Officially Repudiates Report She Urged Parley.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 5.—Holland has not invited the belligerents to negotiate for peace, it was declared by the Foreign Office to-day.

There is not a word of truth in the statement of the Berlin *Tagblatt* to that effect, the official announcement states.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Tagblatt* was quoted in an Amsterdam despatch of Friday night as declaring that Austria-Hungary had requested Holland to invite the belligerents to take part in peace negotiations and that Holland already had sent out the invitations.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Reports published in the *Tagblatt* of Berlin to the effect that Great Britain has replied to the Austrian peace proposals and the request from Austria that Holland invite the belligerent nations to enter peace negotiations are given prominence by the newspapers here. For the most part, however, they are dismissed as a part of a new "peace offensive" deserving little attention.

The *Telegraph* claims to be able to deny positively that Great Britain has delivered any sort of reply to Count von Burian's note except the speech made by A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, September 16.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Doubt was expressed to-day by officials of the State Department that Austria had made a new proposal for a peace conference through Holland, as reported yesterday from Amsterdam, on the strength of Berlin press despatches. It was suggested the report might have grown out of the Austrian proposal of several weeks ago, which was so promptly rejected by President Wilson. No new offer had reached the State Department through the Dutch Government or any other source, and no news of one has been received from Holland.

When Baron von Burian made his recent proposal for a non-binding conference it was reported to the State Department here that the Dutch Government had been approached by the Austrians and had agreed to furnish a meeting place for the proposed conference.

It is recalled that the Dutch Government within a fortnight has let it be known semi-officially that it would not seek to mediate between the belligerents unless requested to do so by both sides. So it is assumed that if any new peace move actually has been started Holland will do no more than serve as a channel of communication.

PEACE FOR RUSSIA AND TURKEY ENDS

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.—A Russian note to Turkey published by *Versuete* concludes, according to a Berlin despatch: "The Russian Government is obliged to state that in consequence of the action of the Turkish Government the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which was to have established peaceful relations between Russia and Turkey, is null and void."

It is understood that this applies only to the clauses in the treaty concerning the relations between Russia and Turkey.

New King of Bulgaria Demobilizes the Army

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.—The first decree signed by King Boris was one demobilizing the Bulgarian army, according to a despatch from Sofia.

Ferdinand left Bulgaria Friday night. Before signing the declaration of abdication he received the various party leaders, who all expressed approval of his decision.

The Bulgarian Government offered its resignation yesterday to the new King, who expressed his confidence in the Cabinet and asked the Ministers to retain their portfolios.

Representatives of the working classes of Austria recognize the right of the Slav-Latin nations of Austria to dispose of their fate, and they demand the same right for the German people in Austria. We recognize the right of the Slav nations to continue themselves as autonomous States, but we absolutely refuse to recognize the submission of German territory to the Slav nations.

We demand the reunion of all German regions in Austria into one German-Austrian State, which will have the right to regulate its own relations toward other nations according to its own necessities. We are ready to discuss with representatives of the Slav and Slav-Latin nations of Austria on the transformation of Austria into a federation of independent national States, should such proposition be repudiated by the Slav nations to prevent by all of the means at our command that the constitution of the German people in Austria, or that of the Slav nations, be subjected to outside by the power of State or the words of a foreign conqueror.

The Budapest correspondent of the *Post* writes: "The report that Premier Weckerle had requested Count Julius Andrássy to enter his Cabinet with Count Albert Apponyi and Count Stephen Tisza, Count Andrássy, however, will consent to enter a coalition Cabinet only on the condition that Count Tisza be excluded, and wants the participation of the Karolyi party and the Socialists in the new Government platform yet exists and it seems that there is much opposition to a coalition government."

SELF APPOINTED FOREIGN SECRETARY

Two Socialists Receive High Posts in Germany.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5.—Dr. W. S. Solf, German Colonial Secretary, has been appointed to the German Imperial Foreign Secretaryship. It was officially announced in Berlin to-day.

Mathias Erbsberger, the Central leader, has been appointed Secretary of State without portfolio. Herr Bauer, Socialist member of the Reichstag, has been named as Secretary of State for the Imperial Labor Office.

Dr. Richard David, Socialist leader of the Reichstag, has been appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Solf will continue during the war as Imperial Colonial Secretary, with Dr. Giehl as Under Secretary.

The Berlin *Tagblatt* gives the text of the programme of the majority parties in the Reichstag, which will form the basis of the new German policy.

The first clause provides for adherence to the Government's reply to the papal note of August 1, 1917.

The second clause declares readiness to join in a league of nations based on equality and free economic development.

(Third clause missing.)

The fourth clause says that peace treaties hitherto concluded must form no hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace. In the Baltic provinces, Lithuania and Poland, popular assemblies are to be created at the earliest possible moment.

Clause five provides for the establishment of the independent federal state of Alsace-Lorraine, with full autonomy corresponding to the demand of Alsace-Lorraine for a popular assembly.

Clause six demands the carrying out without delay of electoral reforms in Prussia and reform in those states which are still without it.

Clause seven aims at the coordination of the Imperial Government and the Government representatives from Parliament to carry out a uniform imperial policy. Strict observance of all constitutional responsibility is demanded, as well as the abolition of all military institutions that might serve to exercise political influence.

Emperor William, in his autographed letter accepting the resignation of Count von Hertling as Imperial Chancellor and conferring upon him the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle, wrote:

After accepting to-day your resignation I feel constrained once more to express to you my warmest thanks for the self-sacrificing faithfulness with which in grave times you responded to my call and, in the position of respon-

ENEMY'S GRIP ON CAMBRAI FAILING

Continued from First Page.

communication, which they now find insecure owing to the Allied thrusts into the Hindenburg defenses.

In a retirement designed to straighten out and shorten their front these German forces would have to maneuver northward, as otherwise they would be crowded together and the retreat would be thrown into utter confusion.

The Allied thrust toward Bohain (southeast of Cambrai), however, bars the way against such a northward maneuver. If the thrust penetrates far enough these German armies will be pocketed and pinched for supplies, with increasing congestion on the road of retreat.

Besides, the line across the Belgian front now is held only by three armies and those below Arras, where the main German strength should be in case of retirement to what is known as the line of the Meuse, would be greatly weakened by this maneuver.

Military critics here say that it was because of the vital character of this maneuver, which every day appears more urgent, that the Germans fought so desperately to retain their grip upon Cambrai, as that means keeping open a door for retreat, but the results of the battle have shown the turning of the Cambrai position.

The same critics call attention to the appearance of one of Marshal Foch's armies, that of Gen. Degoutte, between the British and Belgian forces on the Lys front, and point out that another, that of Gen. de Mitry, also seems to have vanished since Gen. Berthelot and Mangin have joined hands north of the Vesle toward the Chemin des Dames.

YANKEES PUSH ON IN BITTER FIGHT
German Defence Stiffens Backed by Artillery Line.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 4 (delayed).—The fighting, when the Americans resumed their offensive, differed noticeably from that of last Thursday.

The stiffening in the German defence was unmistakable. The whole front is now adequately defended by artillery, every sector having its own admirably devised protection.

The night preceding the attack was dark, and the attack was not made until dawn. It then clouded over densely, making observation difficult during the entire day through the ground haze on the low levels and the ceiling of gray clouds.

On the left of the American attack, although the first objectives were easily attained, the progress made afterward required caution and courage to achieve.

Another Vienna despatch says that instead of new peace measures being instituted by the Central Powers the desire for peace is being prepared in Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

The question of peace, it is added, has been the subject of important deliberations, but without definite decision upon the details of the form and the time at which to undertake new steps toward peace.

It is asserted that the Central Powers are proceeding in full accord with one another and desire to prepare the way toward peace in such a manner that new measures will be understood as a continuation of the policy of the Central Powers.

DISASTER IN STOCK MARKET.

Berlin Banks Unable to Check Collapse in Securities.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Discussing the recent disastrous fall in prices on the Berlin Stock Exchange the *Munich Post* says:

"The house of cards built up by speculators with mining, shipping and armament securities has collapsed at a blast of wind from the east. The great banks tried to stop the fall by large buying, but despite this effort all speculative securities were soon struck off the lists of quotations. All buyers had disappeared."

The consequence of this disastrous day will not be seen until the public is in a position to realize the extent of its losses. Thousands of existences are menaced, for even the most modest savings had been entrusted to the demon of speculation."

GROENER SUCCEEDS VON STEIN.

Chief of Staff in Ukraine Becomes Prussian War Minister.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Gen. Groener has been appointed to succeed Gen. von Stein, resigned, as Prussian Minister of War, the *Strassburg Post* says. Gen. Groener has been Chief of Staff in the Ukraine.

Gen. von Stein was reported to have resigned in advice received in Berlin on September 27 from Copenhagen. He had been Prussian War Minister since October, 1914.

Against a harassing artillery fire from the heights east of the Meuse the entire American front made a noticeable advance despite the desperate efforts of the enemy to delay them. The air was backed up the infantry in a daring fashion. Although compelled to keep near the ground, the airmen were unremitting in attempts to bomb transports and attack infantry on the roads. In consequence of German anti-aircraft fire they paid for their daring in a large number of casualties. The air was the scene of most spectacular combats, all fought at a height of less than 5,000 feet.

BERLIN CLAIMS TWO AMERICAN REPULSES

Germans Win in Champagne, Official Report.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.—A German supplementary official report to-day claims that the attack of the French and American divisions in Champagne, north of St. Marie-Arry, was a failure, according to advices received here from Berlin. The report says the attack was supported by tanks and partly carried out by fresh forces.

Berlin alleged that partial attacks on both sides of the Aisne met a like fate. The statement concludes:

"Between the Argonne and the Meuse after a drumfire that reached to the

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE FIGHTING.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Following are the official reports of operations in France and Belgium as issued by the several war offices:

BRITISH (NIGHT).—Operations of a minor character were continued successfully by us to-day north of St. Quentin. Australian and English troops accompanied by tanks made progress in the neighborhood of the village of Montbrein and Beaufort and on the spur northwest of the latter village. A number of prisoners have been taken.

As a result of our continued pressure along the whole front the enemy has begun to withdraw from the high ground known as La Terriere Plateau in the band of the Scheldt Canal between Le Catelet and Crevecoeur.

On the whole front between these two villages our troops are now east of the canal. Driving in the German covering detachments, they have gained possession of La Terriere and a section of the Hindenburg system in this neighborhood.

The enemy is burning Douai. **BRITISH (DAY).**—In successful minor operations yesterday north of St. Quentin we made substantial progress southeast of Beaufort and north of Gouy and Le Catelet, capturing 800 prisoners.

At night our line again was advanced slightly northwest of Le Catelet.

FRENCH (NIGHT).—We held the whole course of the Arnes River; we have crossed the Sulpice River at Orainville and the Arnes at several points.

In victorious attacks our troops, in collaboration with the Americans on the Vesle front and in Champagne, compelled the enemy to make a general retreat toward the Sulpice and the Arnes. He abandoned strongly fortified positions held since 1914.

FRENCH (DAY).—North of St. Quentin the fighting continues with violence. The French have driven back the enemy, who defended themselves foot by foot from the heights southeast of Chardon-Vert and the wood nearby. We have taken additional prisoners.

Northwest of Rheims we have resumed our vigorous pressure against the enemy along the whole front of the Aisne Canal, which we crossed at several points. Our troops have progressed to the outskirts of Hermercourt.

The number of prisoners counted during the last five days is more than 2,500. Thirty-one cannon fell into the hands of the French, including twenty of large calibre, of which five were 210's.

In the Champagne the French and Americans continued their attacks and realized an advance yesterday in the direction of the Arnes, compelling the enemy, who was endangered, to retire on his left flank and withdraw hurriedly from part of the territory east of the region of the Monts.

French troops on the sector west of the Sulpice, pursuing the enemy near Marsa, reached at night the height 500 meters southeast of Moronvillers.

South of Montbéli the French broke up German counter attacks against the Croix des Fossés and maintained their gains. The enemy, with heavy reinforcements, disputed the terrain on the front between Orfeuill and Montbéli with extreme stubbornness.

GERMAN (NIGHT).—North of St. Quentin and in Champagne vigorous eastern bank of the Meuse the Americans tried to break through with infantry and tanks, which in places was repeated seven times. They were completely repulsed with the heaviest losses.

GOURAUD PRAISES AMERICANS.

Their Thrust Forced Foe to Give Way on Whole Front.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN.

WEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 5.—Gen. Gouraud, commanding the French army on the American left, has sent the following order to the Generals of his corps:

Thanks to the unceasing and successful attacks made by the Fourth army since September 28 the enemy, threatened particularly by the determined thrust of the American division on October 3, has given way on the whole front.

Gen. Gouraud's order refers to the Rheims-Argonne region.

Between the Argonne and the Meuse after a drumfire that reached to the

71,000 TURKS TAKEN BY BRITISH FORCES

6,000 Additional Captured by Arab Army Since Start of Palestine-Syria Drive.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Seventy-one thousand Turks have been made prisoners by Gen. Allenby's forces since the beginning of the British operations in Palestine and Syria, according to an official statement issued to-night by the War Office. This is in addition to 3,000 prisoners taken by the Arab army.

Three hundred and fifty Turkish guns were taken. The text of the statement reads:

There has been no change in the general situation. Northwest of Damascus our cavalry is clearing the country and has taken more than 15,000 prisoners in this area.

Since the commencement of operations on the night of September 11 more than 71,000 prisoners and 250 guns have been captured, besides some 8,000 prisoners claimed by the Arab army of King Hussein.

HAIG'S TROOPS MAKE IMPORTANT GAINS

Haute Deule Canal Line Reached in North.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 5.—Wide gains of great importance have been made to-day by the fighting British armies. In the north the line of the Haute Deule Canal has been reached, and the Germans are hurriedly evacuating Lille.

The British are on the canal bank from Don in the north to Pont-a-Vendin in the south.

Along the Scheldt canal the British launched an attack this morning which carried them over the waterway from Bantouelle to a point three miles to the south. A terrific British barrage is now falling over the ground three miles to the east of this point upon the Walincourt line, which is the last of the Hindenburg system in this locality, and from it the Germans are now fleeing.

Immediately to the south the Hindenburg system has already been pierced and there has been desperate fighting here all day long, in which the British have been signally victorious.

The Germans delivered counter attacks, but these were smashed, and then the British reattacked with great vigor, and as a consequence have regained possession of the important villages of Beaufort and Montbrein and the railway running between the two.

Ponchaux, nearly a mile to the east, has also been taken. The fighting here was very heavy, and everywhere the British advanced only after killing many of the Germans. The enemy threw in every available man—servant, cook, hostler and motor driver, but in a vain effort.

In this section the Germans are greatly disorganized. In the thirty miles of front there are twenty-nine divisions, or what is left of them.

Fall Kills Capt. Raymond, Flier.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Capt. Raymond, commander of the famous *Stork* biplane, has died in a hospital at Chalons-sur-Marne of injuries received in an accidental fall.



"Will you please
Look in the Telephone Book
for that Number?"

THIS REQUEST is being made by our Information Operators in New York City when asked for numbers which can be found in the telephone directory.

AND our subscribers are cooperating with us most willingly in their quick response to this war time request.

WE WERE OBLIGED to adopt this practice in order to conserve equipment and labor. It will also enable "Information" to give good service to those who really need her assistance in obtaining numbers not yet in the directory.

HERETOFORE telephone users in New York City called "Information" 40,000 times a day instead of obtaining the desired numbers from the directory.

THIS meant a waste equal to the entire time of more than 100 operators!

WILL YOU KINDLY FALL IN LINE and help prevent this waste of resources by always looking in the telephone book for numbers before calling "Information?"

Keep your Telephone Directories where they will be Handy for Ready Reference.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

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with Dark Brown Suede Top.

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WE are really not doing justice to this shoe by illustrating, but it is the best means we have of bringing it to your attention.

It is a beautiful shoe, made of the best materials only. If you will stop in and examine it, we are sure you will buy a pair without thinking twice.



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